

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-Orleans papers contain a report of another fight between two thousand Imperials under Gen. Lopez and the Republican army under Cortina, on June 13, in which the former are said to have been worsted and driven to the American side of the river. The Foreign Legion of Maximilian is said to be badly demoralized. Business in Matamoros and Bagdad is at a standstill. Both armies were being entrenched. President Juarez on April 19 issued a proclamation to the Mexicans announcing the recapture of Saltillo and Monterrey by the Republican army.

The National Congress of Brazil was opened on May 7. The Emperor informed the Congress that he had recognized Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge Allen made an application yesterday morning to the Court of Appeals for leave to make a motion for reargument in the case of *quo warranto* against the holding Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New York, Messrs. C. B. Woodruff and George H. Purser. The Court reserved its decision, and directed that the issuing of the writ should be stayed.

The Richmond Republic says: It is stated that 75 pieces of property in Richmond have been already labeled for confiscation, which is only a beginning. The proceeding is in rem, that is to say, against the property itself—the owner not being made a party to the case. The term of the Federal Court at which the labels will be proceeded and acted upon will be held in the Fall.

Gen. Howard yesterday morning received a letter from South Carolina which gives a gratifying account of the colored population, totally different from the statements of *The Richmond Republic*. Forty thousand freedmen in South Carolina are now industriously at work cultivating the soil, and 9,000 colored children are attending school regularly.

At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held on Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Mayor and Controller to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Antonio Diodati, the Italian recently murdered in the woods in the outskirts of that city.

The rooms of the Long Island Historical Society, on the corner of Court and Joralemon-sts., Brooklyn, were feloniously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of a number of valuable books, and several ancient documents appertaining to the history of Long Island.

In the inquest on the body of Michael Cogan, shot on Thursday night by Michael Gorman, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death at the hands of Gorman, but that the deed was done in self-defense, and was justifiable. Gorman was therefore discharged.

Gov. Fenton writes to the Veterans of the Reserve Corps at Washington that he hopes to procure their muster-out with the regiments in which they originally enlisted. Gov. Curtin writes that they must serve out their new term of enlistment in the corps to which they volunteered.

One thousand Confederate prisoners, who have been released from the different forts, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning. They are principally Alabama troops, and most of them will embark for the South as soon as the Government will give them transportation.

The effect of the President's last Proclamation concerning the cotton trade is semi-officially stated to be to remove all restrictions east of the Mississippi, and that the only tax is now subject to that of two cents per pound imposed by the Internal Revenue law.

Large numbers of repentant Rebels apply daily at the Provost-Marshal's office in Washington to take the oath of allegiance. Two, having over \$20,000 in property, were detected on Thursday trying to come in under the general amnesty.

The Raleigh Record says that in 1860 the population of North Carolina was 691,498 whites, 30,097 free colored persons, and 331,051 slaves, and that in 20 of the 86 counties the free blacks and the slaves outnumbered the whites.

Judge E. H. Sears, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has arrived at Raleigh, N. C. Offices for the collection of the revenue have been opened at Newbern and Beaufort and the citizens are said to pay their taxes promptly.

On Thursday evening the steam boiler at Edward Snowden's foundry, in Third-ave., near Seventy-ninth-st., exploded, blowing off the roof of the building. Damage about \$300. Fortunately, no one was injured.

Col. Waring, of Jeff. Davis's legion, took the oath at Washington yesterday. Numbers of released Rebel prisoners are arriving there from Point Lookout, and are furnished transportation home.

Arrangements have been made by which every regiment of returned soldiers passing through this city will be entertained by a collation of strawberries and other delicacies of the season.

The Hon. Thomas Connolly, M. P. for Donegal, Ireland, has tendered to Gen. Lee a home for himself and family in any part of Great Britain he may select. The offer has been declined.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington have under consideration a proposition to purchase Ford's Theater in that city, the scene of President Lincoln's assassination.

Returns just received at the land office show 3,255 acres to have been entered last month at Nebraska City, and 2,390 at Omaha City. This is in addition to ordinary private sales.

Gov. Holden of North Carolina has invited the leading Union men of the State to meet him in conference at Raleigh before the promulgation of his forthcoming proclamation.

The work of paying off the returned soldiers who have been ordered to report at Hart's Island was commenced yesterday, and will be continued until the men are all attended to.

The colored delegation from Richmond held quite a lengthy conference with the President yesterday. The latter listened to the story of their wrongs and promised redress.

The Income Annual Tax lists of this city, it is now said, will be in the hands of the collectors early in July, and the money received, between the 1st and 15th of the month.

By general order, June 15 was the last day on which Major and Brigadier-Generals who were without

commands, or not on detached service, could hold their commissions.

Seventy-five bounty-jumpers arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning. They went to Washington yesterday afternoon, to be tried by court-martial.

The most valuable estates in North Carolina are being offered for the nominal sum of \$12,810 per acre, the proprietors having resolved to emigrate North.

Fifteen dead negroes were found in the river below Macon, Ga., some days ago. No marks of violence were found upon them. *The Atlanta Intelligencer* intimates that they died of starvation.

President Johnson, in a private conversation, is said to have expressed regret that the trial of the conspirators had not been held before a civil rather than a military tribunal.

It is believed in Washington that Waldron, the Williamsburgh Provost-Marshal, has fled the country.

Another protracted Cabinet meeting was held at Washington yesterday to discuss the subject of Reconstruction.

A Richmond correspondent says that "Extra" Billy Smith, after several days sojourning in the city, departed for his home in Fauquier County.

The coroner's jury in the Diodati murder case in Brooklyn, yesterday brought in a verdict that deceased died from wounds inflicted by persons unknown.

The Government officials at Nashville have succeeded in saving enough property from the ruins of the late fire to reduce the total loss to \$1,250,000.

Judge Charles R. Ruggles of Poughkeepsie formerly on the bench of the Court of Appeals, died at his residence in that city on Thursday evening.

Gov. Allen, the Rebel Governor of Louisiana, has published his farewell order, in which he advises the people to make the best of recent events.

Union meetings are being held in every county throughout the State of North Carolina, and the true spirit of loyalty manifested.

The Sanitary Commission has distributed over \$250,000 worth of stores to the troops around Washington during the past few weeks.

Orders for the arrest of the Hon. Ben. Wood, editor of *The Daily News*, were sent to this city from Washington yesterday morning.

Advices from Richmond represent that the colored school system has been abolished, and the Freedmen's School reopened.

It is believed in Washington that the nominal sentence of 90 days' imprisonment will be remitted in the case of Mrs. Perrine.

J. W. Ricks, esq., lately connected with one of the Departments at Washington, has been appointed Collector at Pensacola.

It has been decided that Old Fellows' traveling cards do not require a stamp, being simply letters of recommendation.

Collector M. B. Field of the Sixth Internal Revenue District, enters upon his official duties on the 1st proximo.

The Alabama indemnity claim is no recent thing, but has been made from time to time for the past three years.

A part of the State Prison at Jackson, Mich., was burned on Thursday night. The loss is quite heavy.

Gen. Weitzel's Texas expedition left the mouth of the Mississippi on the 10th inst., bound West. Col. John Moore, U. S. A., and Gen. Burnside, U. S. A., arrived in this city yesterday.

Seven-Thirties were subscribed for yesterday to the amount of \$2,011,800.

There is to be no restriction on travel between Texas and Northern ports.

The Delancy court-martial is said to have cost the Government over \$25,000.

The report that the Bull Run monuments have been defaced and demolished is contradicted.

The last of Gen. Sherman's army left Washington on Thursday.

Gold opened yesterday at 145½, and was not strong during the day, selling as low as 142½, and closing at 143½. Government stocks are strong, with an active market for 5-20s from 1864. Sales have been made at 100½, but dealers ask 104½. Border State stocks did not maintain the advance of Thursday. The miscellaneous shares are steady. Railway shares were lower, and silver options offered freely at quite large discounts. The Chicago stocks were all offered freely. At the Public Board prices were not advanced. At the stock and bond market was dull and very steady. Money is abundant, the market improved, and the rates are 6½ to 7 per cent. In commercial paper by looking sharply about for customers. There is a good inquiry for compound notes at premiums ranging from 1 to 14 per cent. Exchange is lower under an increased supply of commercial bills. Good names can be had at 110, though leading houses continue to quote 110½.

VOTING AND EATING.

A ballot is not specifically and literary a ham sandwich, a corn dodger, nor a Perigord pie; and yet there is a real, demonstrable relation between the Right to Vote and the Right to Eat. Thus, Men vote; Women do not; and we very naturally find Women working for far lower wages than Men, yet procuring respectable, agreeable employment with much the greater difficulty. Irish-born New-Yorkers generally vote; most Black New-Yorkers cannot; hence, the former often makes a good living by driving another man's horse and cart, while the latter is not permitted to drive even his own. Fifty years ago, Blacks voted in this city more freely and generally than now; they were mostly disfranchised in 1821, and have so remained ever since. Before that disfranchisement, they were extensively employed in house-building, ship-yards, &c., &c.; since 1821, they have been gradually crowded out of the more respected and profitable vocations, until little beside menial service remains to them. During the recent War, Black mechanics flying from the South have sought employment at their trades in this City, and been told—"Yes, I have work, and would gladly hire you; but my men will all quit if I do, saying they won't work with a nigger. So, you see, I just can't take you."

The journal which officiates at present in our City as devil's advocate against Justice and Humanity thus tries to bully the public out of its common sense:

"All minds of any moral elevation must regret that the freedmen are likely to fall under the tutelage of scheming and ambitious politicians more intent on serving their own ends than on promoting the welfare of the negro-brotherhood. The question with the brawling patrons of the freedmen is merely how they can be turned to political account in the next Presidential Election. These raged, shoeless, homeless creatures are asking for bread—literally dying of destitution—and politicians insist on giving them the ballot. Can they eat ballots? Will ballots put milk in the breasts of their wives wherewith to nurse their little ones? Will ballots do instead of beds, and blankets, and clothes to shelter them from the weather, and utensils to cook with, and food to eat? It is a mockery, it is a shame, to be bawling all over the country about ballots for these wretched, naked, starving, homeless millions, suddenly delivered over to the cold charities of their impoverished and ruined ex-masters, without preparation, without an outfit, without employment, without a single day's supply of food for themselves and their hungry children. Their condition is truly pitiable; and it is disgraceful that, in this hour of their sore need, these pretended friends are attempting to force a measure calculated to stir up unkind feelings toward the negroes on the part of the white community in which they live."

—The readiest answer to this impudent sophistry is found on another page of the same

sheet, in a report of a recent "general meeting of the citizens of Roanoke County, Virginia," on the 8th inst., avowedly to consider "our relations to the negro population who have recently been declared free." This meeting after due deliberation, unanimously agreed on the following programme:

"1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the best and most efficacious mode of protecting the late slave population of the county from want and suffering, and to prevent mischief, is to require them to remain at their former homes and work as they have hitherto done, so that those capable of labor may sustain those who are not; this arrangement to continue until other and better arrangements can be made, if ever practicable. Should any laborer be entitled to any compensation on account of special facilities, its arrangement and amount should be left to his former owner or employer."

"2. That we will not employ a negro without the written permission of his former owner; and that if any person so employ a negro, we will regard it as highly improper and prejudicial to the interest of the community and the good order of society, and that every means in our power will be used to return them to their former owner or employer."

"3. That where negroes offer themselves for hire, with the consent of their former owner, we recommend that the rate of thirty dollars a year be paid to them, in addition to food, that they cannot feed them, and a proportionate price for inferior laborers."

"—Cold charities. *The World* calls those of the ex-slaveholders for the Freedmen; and, certainly, that seems to be putting about as fine a point on the matter as it will bear. First, they are all required to remain with their old masters, and "work as they have hitherto done, so that those capable of labor shall sustain those who are not"—that is to say, they are to be in effect slaves as before; next, the planters are pledged to each other not to hire any negro who has belonged to another; thirdly, anybody else who may venture to hire a Roanoke negro is deliberately advised that the operation will not be safe; fourthly, when wages are paid, the best negroes are to have \$5 per month wherefrom to clothe themselves and support their families;—all but first-class men to have still less, if anything; though every one knows that these ex-masters formerly paid each other from \$12 to \$25 per month for the hired labor of those same negroes. And the correspondent who chronicles these proceedings, adds that

"A number of those who were slaveholders refuse to employ negroes, and have driven many of them off their farms, being that they cannot feed them. This may be true in some cases, but in others, we suspect, proceeds from different motives."

—Yet these ejected negroes, whom their late masters will neither employ nor tolerate, are not allowed to work for any one else without written permission from those masters—which, of course, will not be given. Yet complaint is made that the negroes congregate in cities, when they can find work and bread nowhere else; and Gen. Gregg officially proclaims to them that

"It is only by remaining on the plantations and working that they can hope to be happy."

And the correspondent gives the Roanoke planters his benediction, as follows:

"It is a gratifying sign that some real movement is being made to bring in the thousands of freedmen, whose labor is needed to build fences and reap the crops, and who, if not sooner included in the field, will die by hundreds next winter, beside plagues. The argument that freed negroes are dangerous has proved one of the most becoming of any conviction."

—We should think it might be,

In simple truth, there is work enough at the South, and means of paying fairly for it; but the will is wanting. On every side, railroads, bridges, roads, fences, buildings, &c., as well as crops, demand instant attention. Four times the number of laborers now in the South could at once and for years be profitably employed there at an average compensation of \$1 per day the year round (the laborer boarding himself), enhancing the value of Southern real estate by at least 10 per cent per annum. But the ex-slaveholders are sulky, savage, venomous. They are on the pine of the boy, deservedly, conclusively thrashed by his schoolmate, yet still able to say, "I can't lick you; but I can make mouths at your sister." Chastising the Yankees has proved too big a job; but the negroes are powerless and the patriarchs are making them smart for their new freedom. *The World's* correspondent says:

"The physical prostration of the South is reflected in the mental. The feelings of men who have before lived in luxury, indolence and splendor, when reduced to rags and beggary, from the condition of lords of the soil to penniless paupers, may be imagined better than described. But their poverty is not the greatest affliction. The failure of their cause, the hard necessity of accepting a revolution they have been studiously and conscientiously taught to deny, and the more depressing than simple poverty. The upper classes are moody, silent, and sullen."

—They will gradually feel better; but meantime they are starving a good many of the poor to death quite needlessly. There would soon be work and bread for all if each were only willing to live and let live.

THE COMING FOURTH.

We hope this nation will celebrate its next birthday in a somewhat more becoming and significant way than has always been attempted heretofore. We refer not so much to the method as to the spirit of the celebration. It is no matter that Fourth of July orations have become proverbial for patriotic exaggeration, or for rivaling in matter of rhetoric the pyrotechnic displays by which they are followed in the evening. It is no matter that Europe used to laugh—let her laugh now with what grace she can, since she has learned that vainglorious America can burn powder to other purposes than empty noise, sound and fury, signifying nothing. We do not care so much to urge a reform in those outward observances as in the motive of them, and we appeal now to the Yankee common-sense of the people to remember what it is that ought to be celebrated on the fourth day of July in each year.

This Republic never before this year had full right to make the anniversary of the Declaration a national festival. It might have chosen other days—Washington's birthday, or the adoption of the Constitution, or the Discovery of America, or anything else; but the one day it had little right to appropriate was the day on which Congress adopted the theoretical affirmation of Thomas Jefferson that "all men are created equal." In every day of those years the nation has practically cast contempt on Jefferson and his immortal doctrine. Ruled by a despotic faction that hated Democracy, the Republic has lived a lie, and when it appealed to Heaven to bear witness to its respect for the great founder of American institutions, oscillated in idle indifference between atheism and perjury. To-day, for the first time it has a partial claim to lift its right hand in such an avowal. To-day, it is at least settled that wherever the flag of the Union floats, no fetter shall hold a slave,

and that so much of "equality" as consists in the freedom to move from place to place, is the law of the United States.

We would have that for one text of the thick-coming orations that begin to murmur in our ears. Be there no stint to the rejoicings over what four years of strife have brought us, for it is just and patriotic to make the most of our victory. But in order to make the most of it, we must remember what it has failed to secure, and how far short of the goal we are still halting. And that will be another text for another class of speakers; for the enthusiast and Reformer whose eye fixes steadfastly on the future, and whose faith does not stop short of the perhaps distant day when the inspiration of Jefferson shall be the moral and political law of the State. How far are we from yet admitting that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed?

Whether negroes are citizens or not, may be a question—whether they are part of the people, Presidential proclamations seem to leave uncertain. But that they are among "the governed," the most "conservative" politician will not venture to deny—until he is reminded that only from the consent of the governed can any government derive its right to authority, and then his speculative casuistry may seek to find a term for the political designation of the emancipated slave which may put him outside the pale of even the exhaustive statement of the Declaration. Let him task his ingenuity well—still will he fail. The irresistible progress of events presses upon the country the alternative of denying the fundamental dogma of the Declaration of Independence or of conceding Suffrage to the Negro, and opening to him those Conventions which are to re-settle the fundamental law of the returning States.

In view of the exigency pressing upon us, we incline to believe that the pivotal statement of the Declaration is not the equality of all men, but to seek for it in the more precise, necessary, and practical assertion above quoted—that governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that their just powers are wholly derived from the consent of the governed, and rightfully exist only so long as they are directed to those ends. And it is with reference to this affirmation that we would interpret the guaranty in the Constitution of a republican form of government to every State. The phrase means something, and one of our present duties is to give a legal and beneficial effect to its meaning. Nor do we admit for a moment that it can be construed historically or politically so as to exclude the loyal freemen of the South—be their complexion what it may—from a share in the reconstruction of their local or State form of government.

These, then, are the two themes for the coming Fourth—the splendor of the triumph already won, and the greater splendor of that which it remains to win. The din of arms grows still, but the conflict of ideas is irrepressible until the Republic becomes homogeneous—until the school-house goes down to the Gulf—until the slaveholder is educated up to the Declaration, and until the Ballot is in every Negro's hand.

THE COURIER ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.
The Courier des Etats Unis insists that we do it injustice in counting it as among the opponents of negro suffrage. It mentions the proposition made by *The Herald* to give the right of suffrage to those negroes who have been in the Union army, who are land-owners, who know how to read and write, who have been for ten years members of a regular church; and it avows its entire concurrence with this proposition. It only thinks *The Tribune* mistaken as to the number of negroes that will be embraced in the four above classes, and is of opinion that this number will be very small. On this point it is certainly mistaken. It would also desire that all those who do not belong to any of the four classes be instructed as soon as possible and join their more enlightened brethren; and in testimony of its sincerity offers to publish, whenever requested to do so, the reports of negro meetings held for the purpose of demanding equal rights.

We are glad to learn from this article that the *Courier*, in the negro suffrage question, secedes from that portion of the Democratic party which insists on making the exclusion of the colored race from equal rights with the white the new corner-stone of the Democratic creed. Whether the number of enfranchised negroes will be a few thousand more or less is of little account, if only the principle is clearly recognized by the Federal and the State Governments; and if the *Courier* cares to be consistent in its views, it had better join those who demand the recognition of the principle than those who delight in picturing in the gloomiest colors the consequences which are to follow the enfranchisement of the negroes.

THE VULCANIZED RUBBER PATENT.
 The Vulcanized Rubber Patent, known as the Goodyear, expired two days ago. In England the Hancock patent for the same process expired seven years since, and as it never had a legal existence, we believe, anywhere else, that great branch of industry, of so much importance to many manufacturing interests, ceases to be a monopoly and is now open to the whole world.

This patent has had 21 years existence in the United States, but the title of Mr. Goodyear, and those who held under him, was never established by the verdict of a jury. The monopoly has rested upon a decision made in equity by Judge Grier in a case against Horace H. Day, tried in New-Jersey some years ago, but which never went to a jury on the evidence. At the last session of Congress the most strenuous efforts were made to obtain a special act for a renewal of the patent, but, mainly through the opposition of Mr. Day and the railroad companies, the application failed, never, we trust, to be renewed. It is estimated that over forty millions have been paid in profits by the people of this country alone on this patent, and that about one-fourth of this large sum was received by Charles Goodyear and his legal representatives in the

course of business and in tariffs. The valuable patent of Nelson Goodyear on Hard Rubber, which has been extended recently by the Commissioner of Patents, still remains, we believe, in the Goodyear family, as the tariffs are paid to the heirs of Charles.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.
 We presume the Tax Commissioners' controversy may be considered substantially settled by the decision of the Court of Appeals, which we publish this morning as delivered by Mr. Justice Davies. The Court listened courteously to an application yesterday on the part of the respondent's counsel for a reopening of the argument, but it is scarcely to be supposed that Mr. ex-Justice Allen will persuade the bench that its matured and decisive opinion is erroneous.

This case in its practical aspects is familiar to the public; in its legal relations it is put in the clearest light by the opinion of the highest court in the State. Josiah W. Brown, Jonathan W. Allen and Amor J. Williamson were appointed Tax Commissioners in May, 1859, by Controller Haws, and continued in office till May, 1864, when the present Controller, Brennan, undertook to remove Messrs. Brown and Williamson and appoint Christian B. Woodruff and George H. Purser in their places. The latter seized upon the office and books, and have remained in possession. The former Commissioners brought a writ to dispossess them, and the title of the old incumbents after being twice denied by inferior courts is affirmed by the Court of Appeals and the appointment of Woodruff and Purser declared invalid.

The question turned on the meaning of the statute under which the old Tax Commissioners were appointed. By the act of April 14, 1859, the Controller of the City of New-York was empowered to appoint three Commissioners to hold office for five years and until others were appointed in their places. The respondents in this action contended that the legal construction of that act was to give the Controller at the end of five years the power of appointing new Commissioners, and upon that theory it was that Controller Brennan ousted the old incumbents. But the court holds otherwise. It is plain that the statute confers no such power in terms, and the court declines to infer it. Hence it follows that Messrs. Brown and Williamson rightly held over after the expiration of their five years term, and are now entitled to continue in their office till successors are legally installed. The court remarks also that it must be supposed to have been the intent of the Legislature that the incumbents should hold over, because there was an absence of any further legislation prescribing a mode for making new appointments. "It could not fail to be seen," says Mr. Justice Davies, "that the laws as then in existence, fully provided for the continuance of the Board, and the complete and active discharge of all its functions."

Judgment is rendered for the plaintiffs, the respondents are to be ousted from the office they have occupied, the plaintiffs to have the fees and emoluments thereof, and the respondents to deliver an account and restitution of what they have received.

We have been solicited from several quarters to join in an outcry against the Government for allowing recently enlisted soldiers to be mustered out of service and holding veterans who have enlisted to remain. We cannot see that this is wrong. The Government wants not many but good men, and one veteran is worth two recruits—for present service. And, as there is little left to be done but to eat the rations, we trust our soldiers who "hold over" will not weary in well doing. "Wait a little longer!" and all who choose will doubtless be mustered out. The fighting is over; only guard duty remains. Those who reenlisted last year and received generous bounties therefor can surely stand a few months' more of camp life—waiting to see if the fires of Secession, so nobly quenched, shall not again break out. Hold on!

By far the most important event which has yet occurred in the way of Church reconstruction in the South is the recent organization of an Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Tennessee. Bishop Clark having constituted the Conference by the transfer of six ministers from Conferences of the Loyal States, admitted into it no less than 43 ministers from the Southern Methodist Church. The new Conference starts with a membership of 6,434, and has preachers stationed in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. All the ministers accepted in the most explicit terms the rigid anti-slavery rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—The Committee of this Institution, the office of which is at No. 136 Canal-st., have received the following letters from President Johnson and Gov. Fenton:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1865.
 Sir: I shall be happy to aid you in any way I can practically in procuring employment for soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service. I am, &c., yours,
 ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Andrew Williamson, Supervisor, Chairman; William M. Tweed, Secretary; Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner; William H. Field, J. B. Herman and others.

The Committee have just received the following from Gov. Fenton:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 14, 1865.
 GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ult., in which you request my cooperation in the efforts you are making to procure proper employment for the soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

To secure compensating employment for all who desire it, should be one of our great and earnest duties. In discharging such a duty, we should not only serve the industrious and deserving, but we should advance the material interests of the State, by returning to the field and workshop the skilled labor which for the last four years has been so largely withdrawn from pursuits of peace.

I shall, therefore, most heartily cooperate with your institution, having for its object the promotion of the prosperity of those who have faithfully served the country. Very respectfully,
 JACOB K. FENTON.
 To Andrew Williamson, Chairman, and others.

ASSAULTING A CONTRACTOR.—John Cunningham of No. 1 Congress place, was yesterday arrested on the complaint of Mr. John A. Brown, one of the new contractors for cleaning the streets, on a charge of assault. Cunningham, who owns several carts, and was employed by the Street Inspector, lately met Mr. Brown while passing down Chatham-st., and asked him if he was one of the new contractors. He received a reply in the affirmative, whereupon he addressed to Cunningham the following remarks: "The man who would rob them of their daily earnings. In the melee which ensued Mr. Brown was struck on the head by some person. Justice Hogan held the prisoner to bail."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
 WASHINGTON, Friday, June 16, 1865.

EXTRA PAY TO PRISONERS.
 The Paymaster-General has decided that only those returned prisoners of war who have been discharged since May 30, and whose final papers show by a special remark that extra pay is due them, are entitled to the benefit of the recent order of the Secretary of War, giving three months extra pay to certain soldiers. Prisoners of war who have not returned to duty with their commands before the 30th of May are not entitled to the extra compensation.

APPOINTMENTS.
 Drs. Harvey W. Fowler of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., and J. D. Wheelock of St. Cloud, Minnesota, have been appointed Examining Surgeons in the Peninsular Bureau.

LAND OFFICE RETURNS.
 Returns just received at the Land Office show 3,255 acres entered last month at Nebraska City. In the same month, 2,390 acres were taken at Omaha City. This is in addition to ordinary private sales.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.
 The Internal Revenue Bureau will be removed to-morrow into the building recently erected for a hotel, on the corner of G and Fifth-aves.

RETENTION OF ARMS.
 All soldiers desirous of retaining their arms and accoutrements at the reduced prices recently published, are required to signify their intention of doing so before their term of service expires, in order that the proper reduction may be made on the muster-out rolls.

MILITARY PERSONAL.
 Capt. R. Chandler to-day entered upon his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Augur, in place of Col. King, assigned to the headquarters of the First Corps. Capt. J. F. Dennison, C. S., and Disbursing Officer of this Department, has received the brevet rank of Major, for gallant conduct at Williamsburg and Roanoke Station.

TOOK THE OATH.
 Among the Rebel officers taking the oath yesterday was Col. J. F. Warring of the Jeff. Davis Legion.

REPENTANT REBELS.
 The office of Col. Ingraham, Provost-Marshal, is visited daily by large numbers of Rebel penitents desirous of renewing their allegiance in accordance with the President's Proclamation on that subject. Two of the class excluded from the privilege of taking the oath on account of property